high taxation of private business, preclude high profits, while the uncertainties of Soviet policy discourage savings.

In the years 1928-1929, in White Russia, according to official statistics, 24,972 Jews paid income-tax, including—

	Rbl.
13,230 *kustars* (artisans and home-workers) with an average yearly income of	1400
9893 merchants with an average yearly income of	1880
1264 employed in transport with an average yearly income of	1100
509 employed in professions with an average yearly income of	1520
76 farmers with an average yearly income of	1430

Thus incomes do not seem to differ much as between the various occupations. In each category the number of tax-payers with a good income is very small; one exceeding 5000 roubles a year had—

Among the *kustars*	.137=1-0 per cent
„ „ merchants	.403 = 4*1 „ „
In transport	0 = 0'0 „ „
In the professions	.0=0-0 „ „
Among the farmers	.3=4-0 „ 3,

Moreover, the total of 24,972 persons assessed for income-tax, in an aggregate Jewish population of 407,000, is remarkably small.

In post-War Poland, Governments and their economic policy have undergone repeated changes, differently affecting the economic position of the Jews; so much,

however, is certain, that this has deteriorated since 1914. Jewish wealth was destroyed by the depreciation of the currency, while the separation of Poland from its former Russian *hinterland* has ruined many merchants and manufacturers. Galicia has not been affected by it, as it was never connected with the Bussian markets, nor had it participated in the pre-War industrial development of Russian Poland; it is a backward country, without any chance of an extensive trade. Its Jews have remained petty traders and artisans, and many lack all sound occupational basis. In Polish Silesia, with its big